

2005

KATRINA  RITA



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

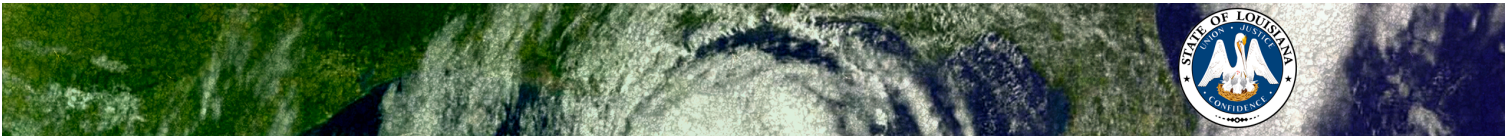
2015



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISASTER IMPACTS	1
STATUS OF THE RECOVERY	3
PACE OF THE RECOVERY	5
HOW ARE WE BETTER PREPARED + MORE RESILIENT?	11
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH PLANNING	13
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH TRAINING	15
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS	17
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS	21
INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH GRANTS	23
ROLES + RESPONSIBILITIES	29
HOW DO WE PAY IT FORWARD?	35



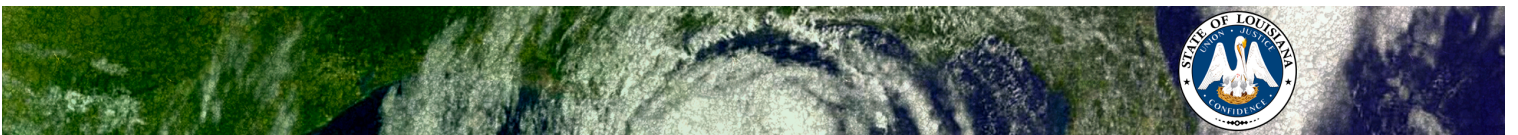
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS

Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.



This Page Is Intentionally Left Blank



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS

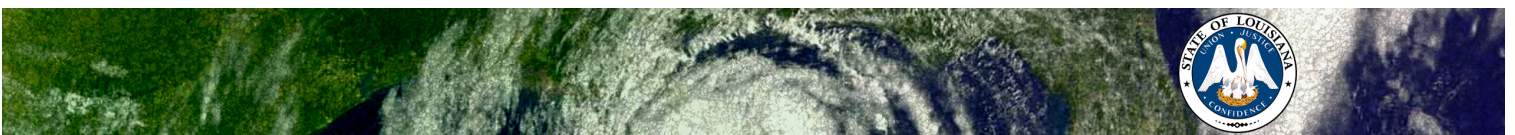


Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

DISASTER IMPACTS

This year commemorates the **10th Anniversary** of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita landfall. Hurricane **Katrina struck August 29, 2005**, followed by the failure of the levee system. **Hurricane Rita struck September 24, 2005.**

- Across the Gulf States, damages *exceeded* **\$163 BILLION**.
(SOURCE: NOAA)
- More than **1,800** lives were lost across the Gulf Coast.
- More than **1.4 Million** Louisiana residents were displaced **across 50** states and US territories.
- All **64 Louisiana Parishes** were included in the Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- The loss of crops, timber, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries was over **\$1.59 BILLION**, including:
 - Forestry over **\$836 Million**.
 - Crops including sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybeans, almost **\$358 Million**.
 - Vegetables, citrus, pecans, honey, nurseries almost **\$42 Million**.
 - Livestock over **\$75 Million**.
 - Aquaculture over **\$58 Million**.
 - Fisheries, shrimp, oysters, crabs, over **\$176 Million**.
 - Wildlife/recreational, charters, leases almost **\$41 Million**.
- **217** square miles of Louisiana coastal wetlands were destroyed.
- **113** oil and gas platforms were destroyed.
- More than **80%** of New Orleans flooded as a result of the storms and levee failures.



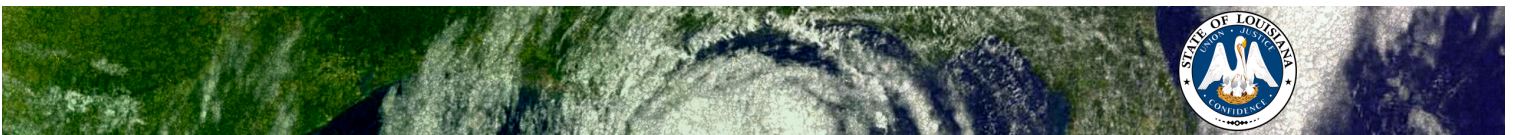
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- New Orleans population fell from **484,674** before Katrina (April 2000) to approximately **230,172** after Katrina (July 2006) - a loss of more than half of the City's population.
 - In 2013, the population of New Orleans was back to approximately **78%** of what it was in 2000.
- Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused the **largest** housing shortage in **FEMA's** history.
 - Over **560** emergency shelters in Louisiana housed more than **146,000** people.
 - **FEMA** housed more than **85,000** families.
 - **74,000** for Hurricane Katrina.
 - **11,000** for Hurricane Rita.
 - The last temporary housing unit was vacated in 2012.
 - At the height of the disasters, just over **1 Million** Louisiana utility customers were without power.



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS

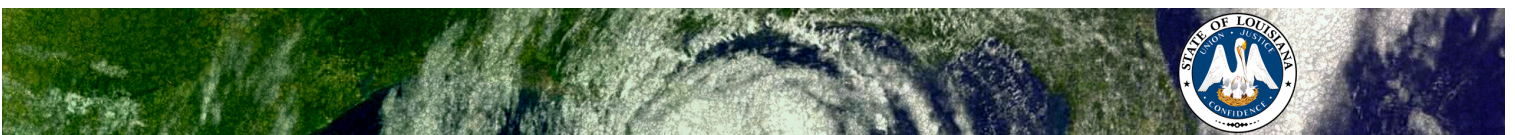


Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

STATUS OF THE RECOVERY

FEMA/State assistance to Louisiana's residents and communities is more than **\$19.5 BILLION** through **FEMA** Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA) and Hazard Mitigation (HM) programs.

- PA and HM recovery grants and subgrants to local, State, Tribal and qualified private nonprofits (PNPs) are made through **GOHSEP**.
- Recovery of **public infrastructure** is almost **80%** complete.
- The more than **\$19.5 BILLION** in assistance includes:
 - More than **\$12.3 BILLION** obligated in Public Assistance (PA) **reimbursements** to the **State** and **local governments** and eligible **nonprofit organizations** (PNPs) to *restore disaster-impacted infrastructure* and facilities.
 - Nearly **\$5.8 BILLION** in Individual Assistance (IA) to approximately **916,000** individuals and families providing:
 - **\$4.2 BILLION** in housing assistance.
 - **\$1.6 BILLION** in other needs assistance (ONA).
 - Nearly **\$1.4 BILLION** for mitigation projects to build **stronger, safer, more resilient** communities through *sustained* actions that *reduce or eliminate long-term risk* to people and property.
- More than **24,000** Public Assistance (PA) and Hazard Mitigation (HM) projects are in place to **rebuild, repair** and/or **mitigate** Louisiana structures as of 2014. Those projects include approximately:
 - **804** Pre K – 12 school facilities
 - **920** Higher education facilities
 - **154** Healthcare facilities
 - **236** Fire stations



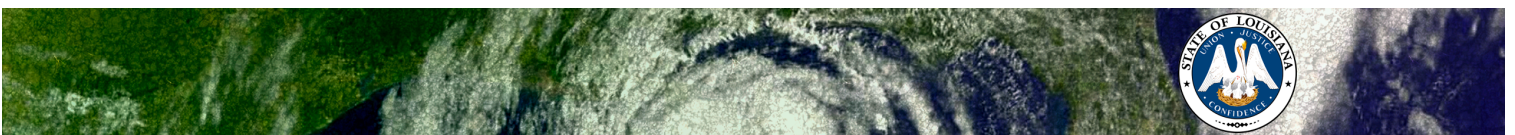
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **222** Police, sheriff and criminal justice facilities
 - **82** Libraries
 - **7,687** Elevations
 - **555** Hurricane-proofed structures
 - **77** Drainage projects
 - **91** Flood-control projects
 - **126** Plan development
 - **840** Generators
 - And more!
- The State and **FEMA** provided more than **\$321.5 Million** in Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) to approximately **185,000 survivors** who lost jobs as a result of hurricanes.
 - The State and **FEMA** provided **\$17.9 Million** in **relocation assistance** so more than **10,000** families could *return* to their community.
 - **FEMA** funded more than **\$68.5 Million** for **crisis counseling**.
 - **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** appropriated **\$13.4 BILLION** in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for recovery.
 - More than **95,800 Small Business Administration (SBA)** Applicants (Subrecipients) were **approved** for disaster loans totaling approximately **\$6.9 BILLION**.
 - The **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)** paid over **215,000** claims for a total of over **\$16.2 BILLION** dollars.



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

PACE OF THE RECOVERY

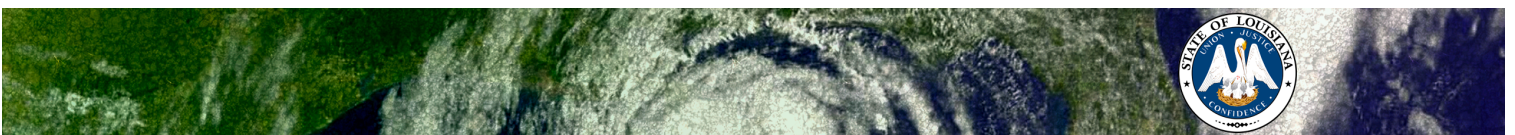
People have asked the question: *Why is the recovery taking so long?* The time of recovery is influenced by **several key issues**: **Size** of the disaster, the **enormity** of the task to administer and reconcile the BILLIONS of dollars in recovery assistance to the State, the added burden of recovering from **eight (8)** other disasters almost simultaneously and **more**.

SIZE OF THE DISASTER

- Hurricane Katrina is the **Nation's largest disaster**, followed by Hurricane Rita, making the combined disasters *significantly* larger than any other recovery in the history of the country.
- The disasters impacted more than **1.4 Million** Louisiana residents.
- Louisiana has received **\$19.5 BILLION** in FEMA Assistance:
 - **\$1.4 BILLION** in FEMA HM.
 - **\$12.3 BILLION** in FEMA PA.
 - **\$5.8 BILLION** in FEMA IA.
- **Currently there is approximately \$1.5 BILLION in eligible work *still* to be captured.**

ENORMITY OF THE TASK

- Rebuilding a city of more than **378,000 citizens** takes time and money.
 - The entire New Orleans **school system** – consolidating **117 campuses** and serving over **44,000 students** – has to be rebuilt at a cost of more than **\$1.5 BILLION**.
 - The New Orleans **water system**, serving **378,000 residents**, requires a rebuild costing more than **\$600 Million**.



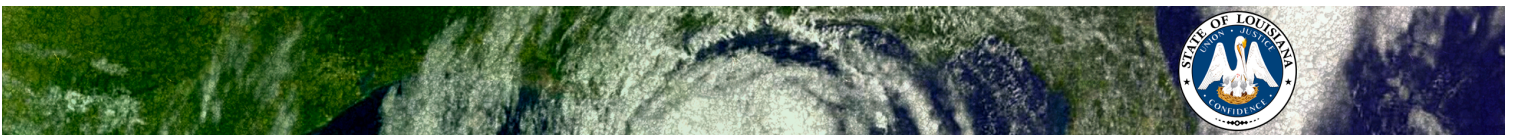
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **Charity Hospital**, serving **270,000** plus patients per year, required a completely **new facility** that has taken nearly **seven (7) years** to *begin* and is costing just under **\$600 Million** to complete.
- **Cameron Parish School Board (CPSB)**, serving **1,321 students** is costing **\$70 million** to rebuild.
- Across Louisiana **disaster-impacted communities** there are almost **1,600 unique** entities receiving FEMA Public Assistance. Those entities include:
 - **State agencies.**
 - **Local governmental** entities such as **Parishes** and **Sheriff Departments.**
 - **Colleges** and **universities.**
 - **Police** and **fire departments.**
 - **Levee boards.**
 - Numerous **private nonprofit (PNPs)** and **faith-based** organizations.
 - Others that offer **public services** like **schools, senior centers, day care** and more.
- The State through GOHSEP is administering more than **24,000 individual** PA and **HM projects.**
 - We have **disbursed** an average of **\$1 BILLION** per year since 2007; approximately **\$100 Million** a month in reimbursement for expenses incurred by Applicants (Subrecipients) for **eligible recovery work.**
 - Across **southern Louisiana**, recovery rebuilding efforts include:
 - **804** Pre K – 12 school facilities
 - **920** Higher education facilities
 - **154** Healthcare facilities
 - **236** Fire stations
 - **222** Police, sheriff and criminal justice facilities
 - **82** Libraries
 - **7,687** Elevations
 - **555** Hurricane-proofed structures
 - **77** Drainage projects
 - **91** Flood-control projects



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **126** Plan development
- **840** Generators
- And more!

RECOVERING FROM MULTIPLE DISASTERS SIMULTANEOUSLY

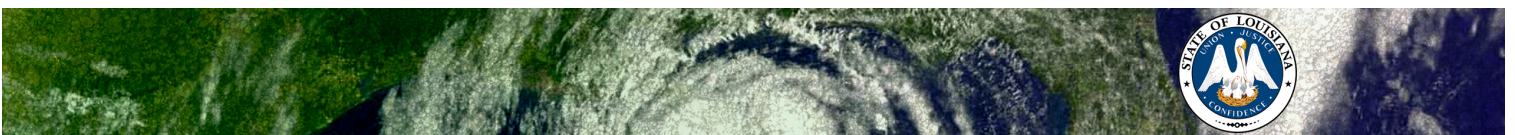
- Katrina/Rita/Gustav/Ike + six (6) other significant events:
 - Hurricane Isaac
 - 2006 Floods
 - 2009 Floods
 - 2011 Floods
 - Tropical Storm Lee
 - 2013 Floods

TIME TO CONSTRUCT + CAPACITY

- A typical **fire station** takes two and half (2.5) – three (3) years to approve and construct.
- St. Bernard *typically* builds one (1) fire station every **five (5) years**.
- St. Bernard lost **15 fire stations** to the disaster. Absent **additional capacity**, it would take **45 years** to rebuild those 15 stations – 3 years x 15 stations to rebuild.
- Continuing with St. Bernard as an example:
 - St. Bernard has a yearly capital improvement budget of **\$5 Million**.
 - As a result of Katrina/Rita, NOW has **\$1.15 BILLION** in Permanent Work.
 - Absent additional capacity, it would take **100 years** to complete that work.

IN COMPARISON TO OTHER DISASTERS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDING – LOUISIANA IS ON TRACK

A useful metric is comparing the Katrina/Rita recovery with other disasters receiving FEMA Public Assistance across the country.



KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



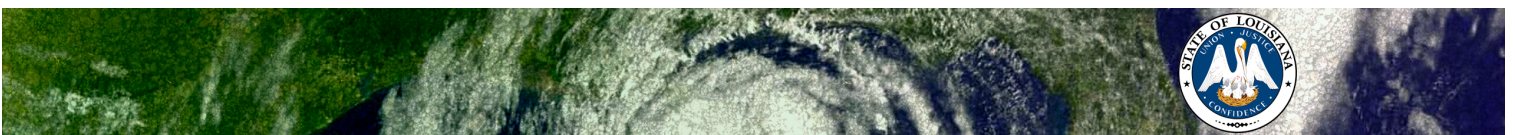
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

DISASTER	YEAR	DAMAGES (TOTAL DAMAGES: PA + HM + IA + SBA + MISSION ASSIGNMENTS + ETC.)	YEARS OPENED
Northridge Earthquake	1994	\$42 billion	20 years - ongoing
Hurricane Hugo	1989	\$15.3 billion	14 years (CLOSED)
Hurricane Andrew (LA)	1992	\$40 billion	13 years (CLOSED)
Midwest Flooding	1993	\$30.2 billion	13 years (CLOSED)
Hurricane Ivan	2004	\$13 billion	10 years – ongoing
Hurricane Charley	2004	\$16.5 billion	9 years (CLOSED)
Hurricane Katrina (LA)	2005	\$133.8 billion	9 years – ongoing
Hurricane Rita (LA)	2005	\$17.1 billion	9 years – ongoing
Hurricane Wilma	2005	\$17.1 billion	9 years – ongoing
Hurricane Ike (LA)	2008	\$27 billion	6 years – ongoing
Midwest Floods	2008	\$15 billion	6 years – ongoing
Hurricane Irene	2011	\$15.8 billion	3 years – ongoing
Hurricane Sandy	2012	\$50 billion	2 years – ongoing

CHALLENGES TO COMPLETING THE RECOVERY

Catastrophic disasters have **unique** recovery needs. Policy and program implementation “rules” written for disasters with **smaller geographic** or **economic footprints** do not work the same – and sometimes **do not work at all** – in a **larger catastrophic event**.

With communities so *severely* impacted, those issues of policy and program implementation have made it difficult in many cases to **start** the recovery process. There are **problematic Project Worksheets (PWs)**, **complicated versioning process**, **undervalued cost estimates**, **incomplete or lack of agreement on scopes of work (SOWs)**, **inflexible policy implementation** and lack of FEMA acceptance of **architectural/engineering stamped estimates** and **scopes of work** are a few of the challenges in a recovery of this size.



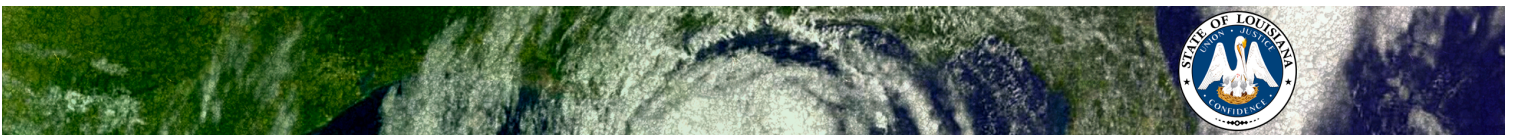
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- Communities **cannot** “float” the *difference* in funding between what FEMA thinks a project will **cost** and what an Applicant’s (Subrecipient’s) **professional architects** and **engineers** believe it will cost.
- ALL eligible damages **must be identified up front** because communities simply do not have the necessary **cash flow** to fund projects and then negotiate with FEMA *after* completion of the project about what is eligible work to be **reimbursed**.
 - That model only works in *small* disasters.
- Our experience is that we must *push* the program and **challenge decisions to ensure our communities get all of the Stafford Act funding for which they are entitled and that is necessary for a full recovery**. For example:
 - **Today, we are obligated at \$13.7 BILLION** (in both PA and HM funding) and believe there is **\$1.5 BILLION** *still* to be recognized.
 - To provide context: In the previous 10 years, the *average* for all FEMA disasters was **\$40 Million** without Katrina; **\$60 Million** with.
- Challenges in **staffing** and **resources** have also impeded the recovery. Because of the magnitude of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, many Parish and local governments were not equipped to handle a disaster of this size.
 - **Staffing resources are stretched.**
 - Administrative costs are **prohibitively high**.
 - **Cash flow** and **funding gaps** *impeded* the recovery.
 - **Absent the availability of Direct Administrative Costs (DAC) reimbursements**, local authorities simply have not had the **manpower** or the **resources** to efficiently and effectively manage PA grants.



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS

Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.



This Page Is Intentionally Left Blank



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS

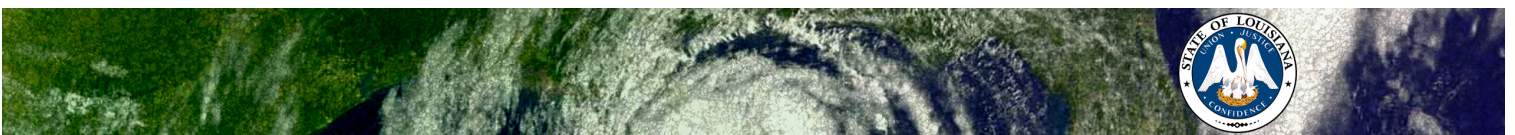


Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

HOW ARE WE BETTER PREPARED + MORE RESILIENT?

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita mark the beginning of a **safer, smarter and more resilient** Louisiana. **GOHSEP** plays a *significant* role in **planning, training and exercise** to *ensure* Louisiana citizens are *better* prepared to respond and recover from emergency events and disasters, and to **bounce back** more rapidly, returning to a new state of normal.

Pre-disaster planning, training, and preparation are critical to ensuring that Louisiana **citizens**, local governments and State **agencies** and **authorities** are adequately prepared to meet the challenges of **responding** to and efficiently and effectively **recovering** from an emergency or disaster.



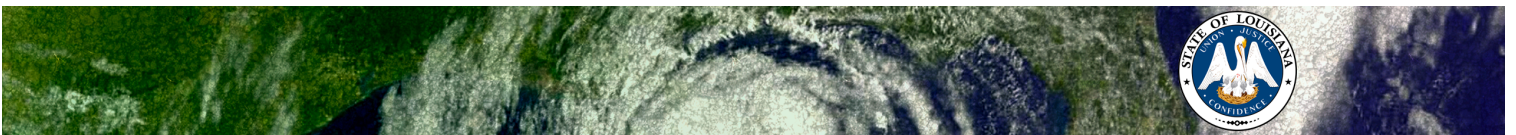
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS

Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.



This Page Is Intentionally Left Blank





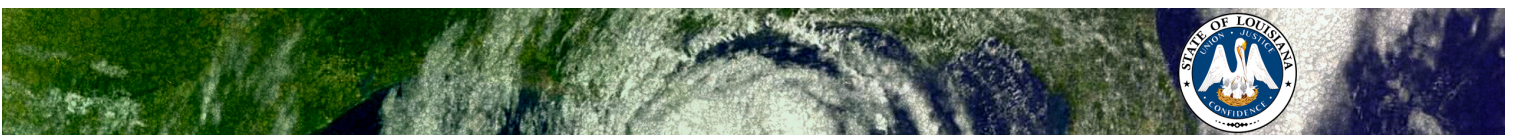
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH PLANNING

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS

We are better prepared through planning than ever before.

- **Parishes** develop and maintain a Parish-level all-hazards *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP).
 - The Parish EOP details overall **responsibilities** of Parish government as well as guidelines and organizational *priorities* necessary to ensure a **coordinated** local, State and Federal emergency or disaster response.
 - The Parish EOP is created and maintained by the **Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP)**. The Parish EOP guides **activities, investments** and **emergency operations** to *eliminate* or *reduce* disaster impacts.
 - **GOHSEP** provides plan **review, coordination** and **technical assistance** to local, State and Tribal authorities for plan development.
 - **GOHSEP** develops the **State EOP** with local and State partners.
- **GOHSEP** provides training and guidance for the development of **school-based** EOPs.
- **Hospitals** and **nursing homes** have strengthened evacuation plans and the scheduled exercising of those plans are in place.
- **Sheltering** and **debris-removal** plans have been enhanced.
- The sheltering of **pets** is now a greater priority. Parish pet plans must be submitted to **Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)**.



KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

HAZARD MITIGATION (HM) PLANS

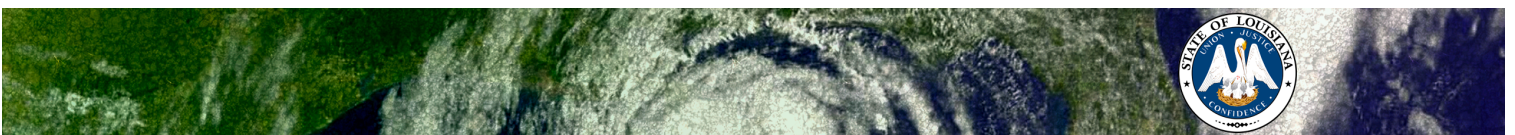
HM plans form the foundation of a community's *long-term* strategy to **reduce losses**; **break the cycle** of disaster damage, reconstruction and repeated damage; better prepare to meet the challenges of the next disaster; and ensure a **greater resiliency** when hit by disaster.

- **GOHSEP** creates and maintains the *State Hazard Mitigation Plan* (SHMP).
- **GOHSEP** provides **leadership, technical assistance** and **oversight** to local governments in the preparation of local HM plans.
- The State with *more* than **\$23 Million** in **FEMA** assistance went from just **four (4) HM plans** to **68**, including *all* **64 Louisiana Parishes**.

SUPPLIES + MATERIALS + SERVICES

Parishes are *encouraged* to enter into **contracts** *before* a disaster.

- Pre-event contracts help ensure **resources – labor, services, equipment, materials, supplies** – are **available** when needed.
 - Because they are also done absent the pressure of an emergency or disaster response, contracts negotiated *before* an event help *avoid mistakes* in the **procurement process**, ensuring that all Federal **laws** and **regulations** are followed.
 - Procurement is the process of buying or purchasing, renting, leasing or otherwise **obtaining goods** and **services**.
- Parishes are *encouraged* to enter into **intrastate aid compacts** with other Parishes under the **Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)** to provide assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster.





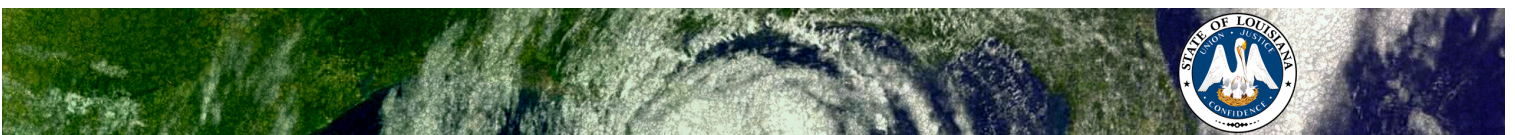
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH TRAINING

The State of Louisiana must be well trained to effectively and efficiently prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters and other emergencies in a **coordinated** manner.

Through training and exercise, **GOHSEP** provides important **information** and **guidance** to local and Parish **elected officials**, OHSEP Directors, administrators, financial and grant managers, planners, economic and community development officers, public works leaders, purchasing and procurement officers, engineers, legal advisors, contractors, nonprofit leadership, **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** Public Assistance (PA) and Hazard Mitigation (HM) Applicants (Subrecipients), or potential Applicants (Subrecipients) and other recovery stakeholders, to **ensure efficient** and **effective** preparedness, response and recovery in preparation for or in the wake of a disaster.

- **GOHSEP** provides all-hazards training and exercises at **NO COST** to **responders** through the **U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ FEMA**.
- **GOHSEP** has a host of *significantly enhanced* preparedness and response training and exercise programs for **emergency management professionals**.
- **GOHSEP** is responsible for assisting emergency managers and responders to receive homeland security and emergency management training.
 - **GOHSEP** coordinates **multiple** regional and **Statewide exercises** yearly, under **Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)** guidelines.
 - **GOHSEP** also offers numerous training opportunities through a variety of training providers including **national training opportunities** that can be applied for through **GOHSEP**.
- **GOHSEP** is **National Incident Management Systems (NIMS)** compliant as required by Federal Guidance, and coordinates with all local jurisdictions, Parishes, Tribal governments and State agencies to ensure NIMS implementation.



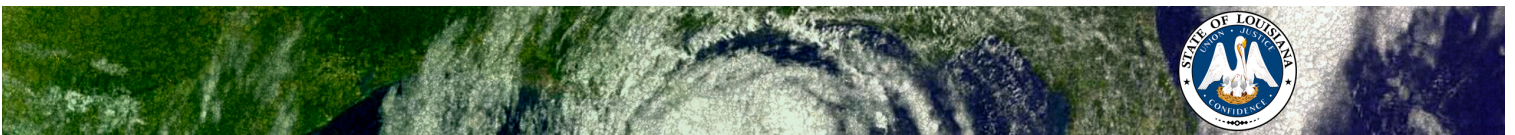
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- NIMS is a *proactive* system that guides agencies at all levels of government to **work together** seamlessly when managing All Hazards Incidents.
- **GOHSEP** coordinates the **required training** and provides technical assistance for **compliance**.
- **GOHSEP Exercise Program, Preparedness Section**, provides overall coordination for the **GOHSEP All-Hazards Exercise Program**.
 - Guidance for program content is derived from guidelines *mandated* by the HSEEP.
 - The mission is to deliver exercise activities to **test** and **validate local** and **State agency policies** and **plans** to ensure that all are adequately prepared to handle emergency situations. Areas may include: **Preparedness, response, recovery** and **mitigation**.
 - The **GOHSEP Radiological Program** is included in exercises. The radiological group oversees **liaison roles** for the **three (3) Fixed Nuclear Facilities** (FNF) for the State of Louisiana.
 - This group also provides **calibration** and **maintenance** for more than **3,000 instruments** issued by **first responders** along the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) corridor and in emergency planning zones.
- **GOHSEP** hosts **workshops** and other **training events** as well as specific **seminars** on **legal issues** involved with **procurement** and **reimbursement** for *non-disaster* and *post-disaster* grants.



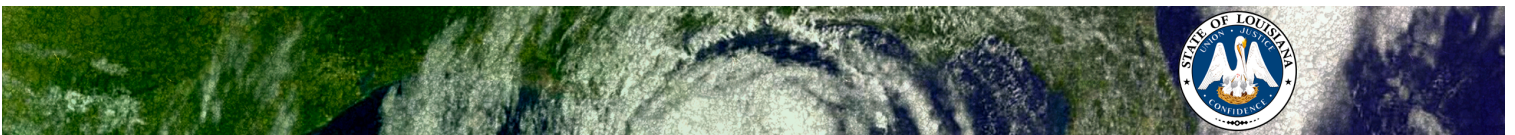
KATRINA RITA

Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.



INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS

- **GOHSEP** maintains the **State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)**, a state-of-the-art **command** and **control center** located in Baton Rouge.
 - From this location, disaster, planning, response and mitigation for critical incidents are **coordinated** and **managed**.
 - The **SEOC** is **activated** in response to a man-made disaster, terrorist threat or other *significant* event or emergency.
- The **State Unified Command Group (UCG)** is the *strategic decision-making body* for emergencies.
 - UCG members are appointed by *Executive Order* of the **Governor**.
 - The Governor is the **Unified Commander**.
 - The UCG provides a unified and **coordinated** approach to emergency incident management, enabling institutions, governing authorities and agencies with *different* legal, geographic and functional **responsibilities** to **coordinate**, **plan** and **interact effectively**.
 - Members of the UCG **coordinate** and **manage** the activities of the **SEOC**.
 - Under the command of the UCG, the SEOC facilitates all levels of **government response**, **resource providers** and **stakeholders**, helping them work together to ensure that the *first priorities* of an emergency or disaster are met – the *immediate safety* and **welfare** of **citizens** and the **protection** of **life** and **property**.
- WebEOC is an Internet-based **emergency information management** application that allows for the secure *sharing* of information and is the *primary* channel for Parishes to **request assistance** during and after an emergency or disaster.



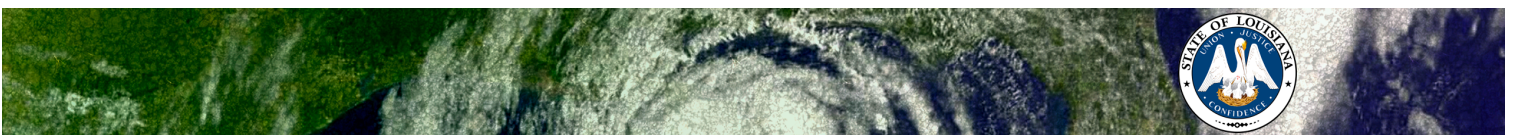
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- The State of Louisiana utilizes WebEOC as its **official emergency management software system**. This system is used by **all 64 Parishes, State and Federal agencies**, as well as approved **non-governmental (NGO) emergency management partners**.
- This tool is used to interact with **GOHSEP** for situational reporting (SitRep), **daily reports, requesting resources, requesting Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs), sharing information** and more.
- WebEOC offers **local, regional and national resource profiles** and updates so that State and local officials can **request** and *rapidly deploy essential* resources to disaster-impacted areas
 - When resources are not available or additional resources are needed, requests are made to the SEOC through the **web-based emergency management software system (WebEOC)**.
- **GOHSEP** leads and coordinates the **Louisiana Wireless Information Network (LWIN)**, providing *daily voice communication* to over **78,000** users.
 - **GOHSEP** also chairs the **Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)** that oversees LWIN.
 - Since 2005, Louisiana has invested over **\$380 Million** in Federal **Homeland Security, Recovery and Preparedness grants** in **interoperable communications** and partnerships to *enhance* disaster response and recovery, and critical infrastructure protection, enabling emergency response and public safety personnel to reliably communicate during **catastrophic incidents**.
 - Louisiana invested over **\$180 Million** – about half of which came from Federal preparedness grants – since 2005 to develop LWIN.
 - The LWIN network can link to **surrounding State networks**.
 - Recently Louisiana began a partnership with the **Federal FirstNet** organization to explore the development of a seamless **broadband data-sharing network**.



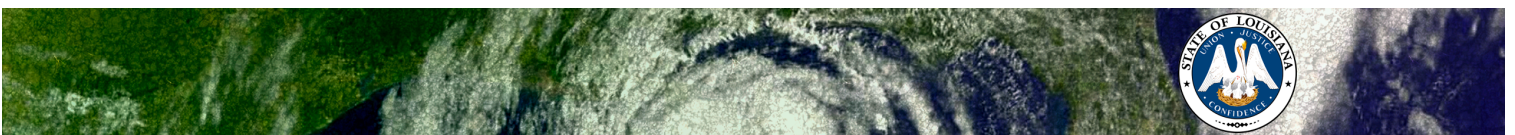
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- Louisiana has invested over **\$3.4 Million** of Federal preparedness grants in **Louisiana State Analytical and Fusion Exchange (LA-SAFE)** to prevent terrorism and aid in disaster response.
 - LA-SAFE increases security by investigating **terrorist threats** and improved preparedness by aiding officials during these disasters.
 - LA-SAFE's Fusion Liaison Program **trains first responders** to enhance all-hazards and **all-crimes** information sharing.
 - LA-SAFE Cyber Fusion Unit (LCFU) protects **cyber assets** and assists in **criminal investigations** with its cyber capabilities and tools.
 - LCFU was the *first* fusion center with **cyber capabilities**.
 - LCFU's *See Something Send Something* app has received more than **500** suspicious activity reports from the public.
- getagameplan.org is a web-based **education** and **information portal** hosted by GOHSEP to help Louisiana **citizens** and **businesses** prepare for, monitor and respond to disasters.
 - **GOHSEP** maintains the website to help residents learn about **hazard mitigation** measures, **disaster preparation**, ways to **respond** to an emergency and how to **recover** from weather-related and other hazards to *increase individual* and **community resiliency**.
 - The getagameplan.org site contains everything from **shelter locations** for families to a downloadable *Louisiana Emergency Preparedness Guide* and several **downloadable apps** created to assist in family and business emergency planning.
- **Virtual Louisiana (Virtual LA)** – a mapping tool – is the result of the Louisiana emergency response community's requirement for a **common operational picture** for not only day-to-day **planning** but also to inform **emergency response**.



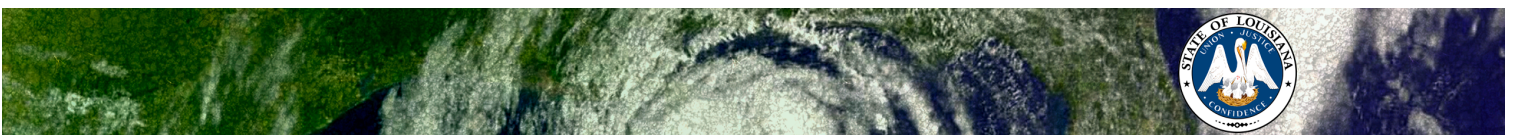
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- This platform, based on the familiar **Google Earth®** interface, requires little training and allows for *rapid* deployment of **critical information** during any type of event.
- The platform also integrates data from more than **20 different file types**, resulting in the *most* interoperable **geospatial platform** available today.
- Virtual LA provides over **800 data layers** with *frequent updates* and new data added weekly.
- To ensure **security** of protected information, **access** to the site is *limited* to **first responders** and the **government community**.
 - Access requests are available through virtualla.la.gov. Users are screened for **credentials**.
 - There are currently over **3,500 registered users**.
- Virtual LA is provided at NO COST and is currently used as the *mandated* software and **visualization** tool for all State agencies during disasters.
- **Louisiana Emergency Assessment Data Portal (LEAD-P)** viewer provides **map-based tools** that assemble, provide access to, comprehension of and communication with a **multitude** of **data sources**.
 - Data can be maintained in **real-time** and provides easy data entry and data access through simple, intuitive navigation features.
- The **Louisiana Public Assistance (LAPA)** website, or LouisianaPA.com, is for the **online management** – from application to closeout – of FEMA **Public Assistance (PA) grants**.
 - They system helps ensure *timely progress* on projects and builds **accountability** into the grant reconciliation process.
- The **Louisiana Hazard Mitigation (LAHM)** website, or LouisianaHM.com, is similar portal for managing Hazard Mitigation grants.



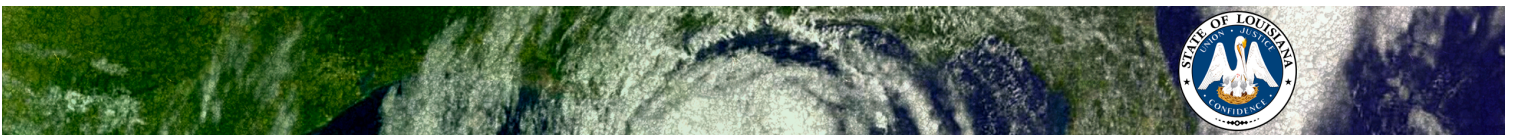


Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

No community, Parish or State has all of the resources needed to meet every emergency.

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)** is a **nationally adopted** Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) that enables States to *share* resources during disasters.
 - Since all disasters are local, knowing about EMAC and how your Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) calls upon this significant resource is important.
 - EMAC requests must go through **GOHSEP**.
- **Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)** is a system of mutual aid *between* Parishes. A developing program, IMAC provides and promotes **mutual assistance** in the prevention of, response to and recovery from an emergency or any other event that *exceeds* a Parish's capability or resources.
 - **Intrastate Mutual Aid Subcommittee** is composed of **first responders** and **support organizations**, who review the progress and status of providing **statewide** mutual aid in times of disaster.
- **GOHSEP** and the **Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LA BEOC)** work with **business** and **industry** to *improve* preparedness and communications *before, during* and *after* an emergency event or disaster.
 - Louisiana used Preparedness Grant funds to establish the **LA BEOC** to ensure **private-public coordination** *during* and *after* disaster incidents.
 - **LA BEOC** is a joint development between **GOHSEP**, **Louisiana Economic Development (LED)**, **University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL)** and **Louisiana State University (LSU)**.



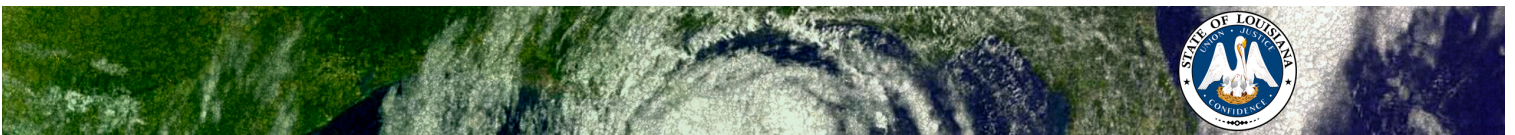
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **LA BEOC** enables the business community to actively **participate** in disaster response and recovery, ensuring supply chains and increasing **economic resiliency**.
- **Citizen Corps** is FEMA's **grassroots strategy** to bring together government and community leaders to involve citizens in all-hazards emergency preparedness and resilience.
 - Currently there are approximately **30 Citizen Corps Councils** in Louisiana.
 - Citizen Corps **encourages** citizens to:
 - Engage in personal **preparedness, training** and **volunteer service** to help prepare **themselves** and **their communities** for the possibility of an emergency or disaster.
 - Embrace personal responsibility to be **prepared**; to get **training** in **first aid** and **emergency skills**; and to volunteer to **support local emergency responders, disaster relief** and **community safety**.





Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

INCREASING PREPAREDNESS + RESILIENCY THROUGH GRANTS

GOHSEP administers a number of Federal **grant programs** that are helping to:

- Build better and more *resilient* **schools** and **universities**.
- **Restore** and **improve utilities and water systems**.
- **Ensure hospitals, clinics and fire and police stations** can provide vital community services.
- **Rebuild** the basic infrastructure.
- The State, represented by **GOHSEP**, is the **recipient** of Federal grant funds for the **Public Assistance** and **Hazard Mitigation** grant programs. Applicants for **FEMA** PA or **FEMA** HMGP funds are called **Subrecipients**.

PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

There are several Federal grants that provide assistance to enhance **homeland security** and the ability of local, State, Tribal and territorial jurisdictions and other regional authorities in the preparation, prevention and response to terrorist attacks and other threats.

Title VI of the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (Stafford Act) authorizes FEMA to make grants for the purpose of providing a comprehensive system of **emergency preparedness** for the protection of life and property in the United States from all hazards and to vest responsibility for emergency preparedness *jointly* in the Federal government, States and their political subdivisions.

Localities can use grants for **planning, equipment, training and exercise** needs.



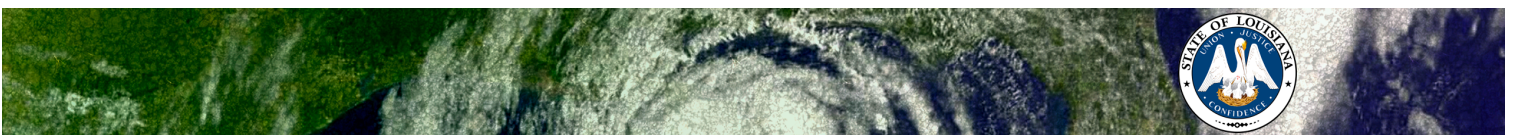
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)** Program provides grants to States to assist local, Tribal, Territorial and State governments in **preparing** for all hazards.
- **Grants to State for School Emergency Management Program (SEMP)** provides funding to assist schools with *Emergency Operations Plan* development.
- **Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)** funds a range of **preparedness** activities, which include **planning, organization, equipment purchase, training, exercises** and **management** and **administration**.
 - The HSGP is comprised of **three (3) interconnected** grant programs:
 - **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)** which supports the implementation of State Homeland Security **strategies** to address the identified planning, organization, equipment, training and exercise needed to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.
 - The SHSP also provides funding to implement initiatives in the *State Preparedness Report*.
 - **Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)** program funds address the unique **risk driven** and **capabilities-based planning, organization, equipment, training** and **exercise** needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas based on the capability targets identified during the THIRA process and associated assessment efforts. It also assists them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism.
 - **Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)** which supports enhanced **cooperation** and **coordination** among Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol (USBP), and local, Tribal, Territorial, State and Federal law enforcement agencies. The OPSG Program funds investments in joint efforts to secure the United States' borders along routes of ingress from international borders to



KATRINA RITA

Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.



include travel corridors in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as States and territories with International water borders.

- **State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)** provides funds to participate in the **planning** to build out a nationwide dedicated public safety broadband data network portal.

RECOVERY GRANTS – FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) GRANTS

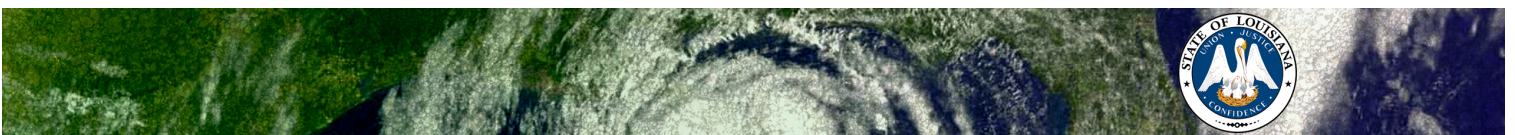
FEMA Public Assistance (PA) is a Federal grant program to aid local and State governments in *returning* a disaster area to *pre-disaster* conditions.

- Eligible costs are provided to *primarily* address the **repair** and **restoration** of **public facilities, infrastructure** or **services** that have been damaged or destroyed.
- **Eligible activities** under the **FEMA** PA program are:
 - Debris removal (Category A)
 - Emergency protective measures (Category B)
 - Repair, replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged public facilities and property (Categories C-G)

FEMA INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA) GRANTS

The **FEMA Individual Assistance (IA)** program is an important resource for community members recovering from disaster.

- **FEMA** IA grant program is managed through **FEMA** and **assisted** by **GOHSEP**.
- The FEMA Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides **financial assistance** to **individuals** and **households** affected as a *direct* result of a Presidentially declared major disaster or emergency.
- Assistance is available for those who are **uninsured** or **underinsured**, have *necessary* expenses and serious needs and are **unable** to meet those expenses or needs through other means.



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



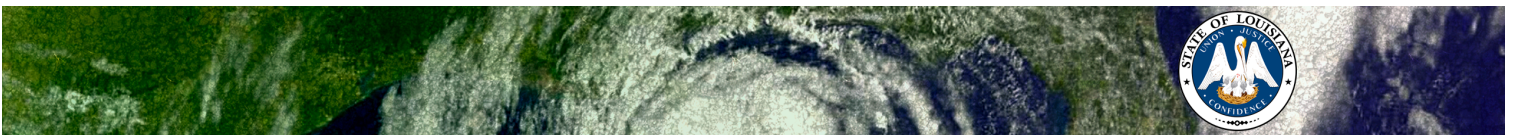
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- Up to **\$32,900** is available in financial help (adjusted annually), although some forms of IHP assistance have other limits.

OTHER GRANTS TO AID DISASTER RECOVERY

Other Federal funding and technical assistance may be available to assist in **disaster-related recovery**:

- **U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)** provides **loans** to homeowners, renters, businesses and organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, equipment and business assets that have been damaged in a disaster.
 - Through its **Office of Disaster Assistance**, **SBA** provides **low interest, long-term loans** for physical and economic damage caused by a declared event.
- The **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** program is a part of the **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**.
 - The State contact for CDBG is the **Disaster Recovery Unit (DRU)** of the **Louisiana Office of Community Development (OCD)**, under the **Louisiana Division of Administration (DOA)**.
 - The Louisiana CDBG program awards and administers Federal grants to **individuals, nonprofits** and **local governments** in Federally designated areas of the State.
 - The program is designed to further develop communities by providing **housing, a suitable living environment** and *expand economic opportunities*, primarily for persons of low to moderate income – all initiatives that make a community *more resilient*.
- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** may be able to respond for up to **10 days** without a Presidential declaration.



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



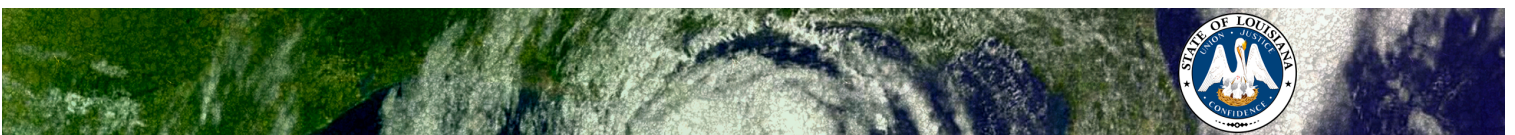
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** may provide grant assistance to State governments for **debris clearing** and/or removal and **repair of roads** on the designated Federal Highway System.
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Farm Service Agency (FSA)** provides assistance for **natural disaster losses**, resulting from drought, flood, fire, freeze, tornadoes, pest infestation and other disasters.
- **State Interim Emergency Board (IEB)** may be a source for funding support for *both* declared and non-declared events.
 - IEB provides **discretionary** funding (based on legislative appropriations) to assist in the recovery from disaster damages.
 - If a local government entity does not have the financial ability to meet the cost of **responding** to and **recovering** from an incident, it can make an application to the IEB requesting that the IEB provide funds to assist the entity in meeting the cost associated with the emergency or disaster.
 - Requests for emergency appropriations are accepted *only* for funding of **State agencies** or **State-sponsored programs**. The *only* exceptions to this rule are those requests from political subdivisions generated as a result of **disaster situations** (e.g., hurricane, flood, severe freezing, tornado, etc.).

HAZARD MITIGATION (HM) GRANTS

Hazard mitigation (HM) *reduces* vulnerability so that communities are **better protected** from the impacts of a disaster and are able to **recover** more *effectively* and *efficiently* should a disaster occur.

- HM strategies help us **build safer, stronger, smarter** and *more resilient communities*, better prepared to withstand future disasters.
- **FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)** programs are *important* funding opportunities and resources.
 - There are **two (2) non-disaster grants** available on **annual funding cycles**.



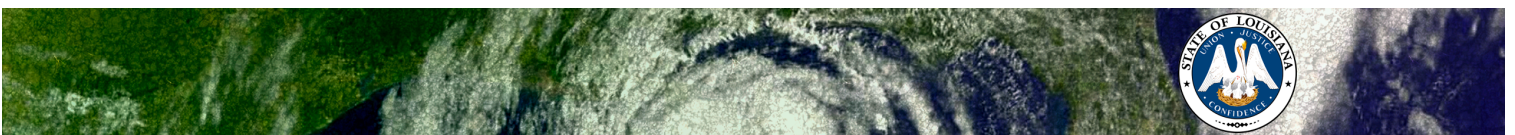
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- Plus, the **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** is available *after* a Presidentially declared disaster.
- Funds are available to **Parish governments, State agencies** and **municipalities** to help communities implement hazard mitigation strategies both *pre-* and *post-disaster*.
- The *State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)* serves as the basis for **guidance** and **technical assistance** when identifying projects and establishing priorities.
 - The State through **GOHSEP** provides **leadership** for **local** and **State** mitigation planning efforts and oversees **FEMA**-related mitigation grant programs that are related to **hazard mitigation, emergency management** and **disaster relief**.
 - Because of this role, the State has the opportunity to *integrate* mitigation planning and project information with the **FEMA** grant process for the following:
 - **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**
 - **Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) competitive grant program**
 - **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program**
- Local plans also provide *prioritization* of mitigation projects.
 - Local plans represent the **jurisdiction's commitment** to an all-hazards approach to *reduce* risks from hazards and serve as a guide for **decision makers** as they **allocate resources** to *reduce* the effects of natural hazards and improve resiliency.



KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

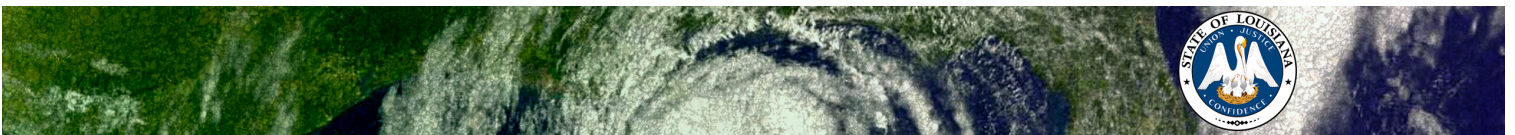
ROLES + RESPONSIBILITIES

The *State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) establishes the policies and structure for State government **management** of emergencies and disasters.

Louisiana has made **preparation** and **resiliency** a local and State *priority*.

To support that priority Louisiana is organized into **nine (9) homeland security and emergency management** regions.

- Each region has a State Regional Coordinator (RC), a **GOHSEP** employee who acts as a liaison between GOHSEP and the State and Parishes within the region.
- Each Louisiana Parish has an **Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP)** Director who has *direct responsibility* for organization, administration and operations related to an emergency or disaster, subject to the direction and control of the **Parish President** or other **governing authority**, and general direction of the **Governor** and **GOHSEP**.
 - **OHSEP** Directors are responsible for determining *requirements* for the Parish for **food, clothing** and other **necessities** in the event of an emergency.
 - They **procure** and *pre-position* supplies, medicines, materials and equipment.
 - **OHSEP** Directors ensure Parish agencies are **adequately manned, equipped** and **trained** to address Parish-wide crises.
 - **OHSEPs** survey public and private **assets** that can be called upon in securing the Parish in the event of an emergency.
 - They maintain a register of **trained** and **skilled persons** – especially in emergency management, preparedness, response and recovery – as well as a register of **construction** and other **equipment** and **temporary housing** available for use in a disaster.



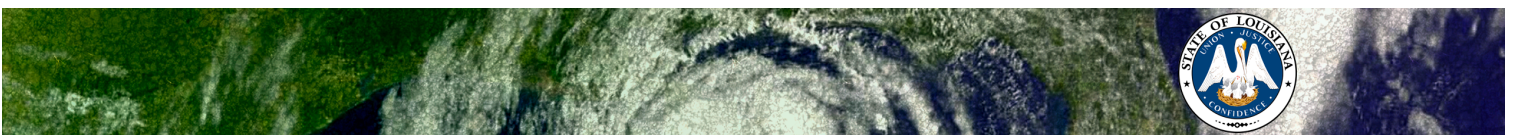
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **OHSEPs** prepare for **evacuations, rescue** and **sheltering** for citizens, pets and service animals.
- When a state of emergency is declared, Directors are responsible for **informing citizens** and **deploying agencies** and **resources** through the **Parish Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** or similar Incident Command System (ICS).
- Parish **OHSEP** Directors make **official resource requests** to the State, through the WebEOC system, when needed.
- Members of a **Parish Emergency Management Advisory Committee (PEMAC)** offer **advice** and **counsel** to a Parish or Police Jury President on homeland security and emergency management issues.
 - The **PEMAC** also ensures **planning** between the State, Parish administration, Parish council and all municipalities and agencies involved in emergency management is sustained in a consistent manner.
 - **PEMAC** members advise on such matters as **planning, coordination** and **implementation** of measures such as **hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, response** and **recovery, grant requests** and the **expenditure** of grant funds.
- **Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)** exist *solely* to address **hazardous materials** and **disasters**. Louisiana has **64 LEPCs** – one in each Parish.
- The **Federal government** and many State governments, including Louisiana, **organize** much of their disaster response resources and capabilities – as well as those of certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) – under the **Emergency Support Function (ESF)** structure.
 - ESFs *align* **categories** of resources and provide *strategic* objectives for their use.
 - During a response, ESFs are a **critical mechanism** to **coordinate functional capabilities** and **resources** provided by agencies, certain private-sector entities and NGOs.



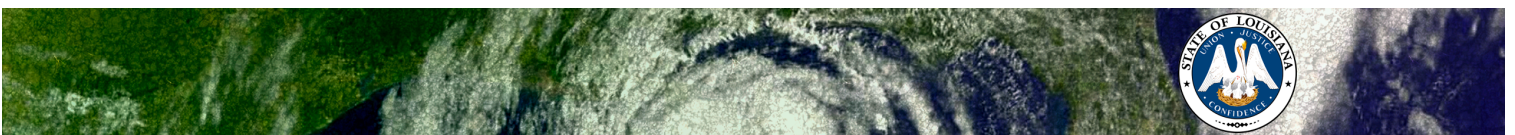
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- The ESF concept is *scalable* to the **size** and **complexity** of an event and local capacity to respond.
- Not all incidents result in the activation of all 16 ESFs.
- The State EOP calls for **State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)** as the structure for **organizing** and **coordinating** State resources by area of function. The ESF structure helps ensure efficient and timely delivery of needed assistance to disaster-impacted communities.
- The **Louisiana ESFs**, which align with Federal ESFs, include:
 - **ESF #1 Transportation**
 - **ESF #2 Communications**
 - **ESF #3 Public Works + Engineering**
 - **ESF #4 Firefighting**
 - **ESF #5 Emergency Management**
 - **ESF #6 Mass Care + Housing + Human Services**
 - **ESF #7 Resource Support**
 - **ESF #8 Public Health + Medical Services**
 - **ESF #9 Search + Rescue**
 - **ESF #10 Oil + Hazardous Materials Response**
 - **ESF #11 Agriculture + Natural Resources**
 - **ESF #12 Energy + Utilities**
 - **ESF #13 Public Safety + Security**
 - **ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery + Mitigation**
 - **ESF #15 Emergency Public Information**
 - **ESF #16 Military Support**
- The Louisiana chapter of **VOAD** the **National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster**, is called **LAVOAD**.
 - **LAVOAD** is overseen by a **12-member board** composed of leaders of the State's nonprofit and volunteer organizations and represents *all* regions of the State.



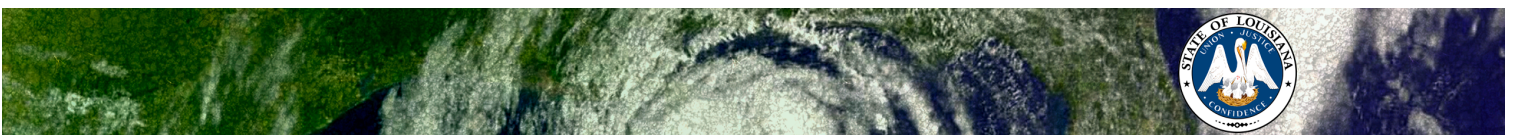
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- **LAVOAD** recruits any agency that serves a **multi-Parish** area in times of disaster to become a member.
- **LAVOAD** works to provide **training** and information to assist members in the Louisiana area to *increase* **capacities** and value to communities as well as to be *effective* in the **delivery** of **services**.
- **VOAD** is a **leader** and **voice** for the **nonprofit organizations** and **volunteers** that work in all phases of emergency management – preparedness, prevention, response, recovery and mitigation.
- **Louisiana Emergency Response Commission (LERC)** coordinates the State's planning and preparedness activities for **hazardous materials compliance** and oversees the activities of the State's **LEPCs**.
- **GOHSEP's Unified Logistics Element (ULE)** *improves* the flow of resources during an emergency through **storage** and **distribution** of commodities.
 - The ULE ensures the **availability** of *pre-positioned* **commodity inventories**, **in-state stocks** of commodities and **staging areas** when needed.
 - *Prior* to an emergency or disaster, commodities such as **shelf-stable meals ready to eat (MREs)** and **bottled water** are transferred from State warehouses to a Regional Staging Area (RSA) near the expected impact area.
 - *After* a storm the ULE is responsible for developing and maintaining the State's **resources/database**, making it easier to allocate State assets during an emergency.
 - The ULE includes representatives from **FEMA**, **GOHSEP** and the **Louisiana National Guard (LANG)**.
- The State has invested **\$1.7 Million** to support local and regional response to hurricanes and disasters through *rapid* **Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)** response.



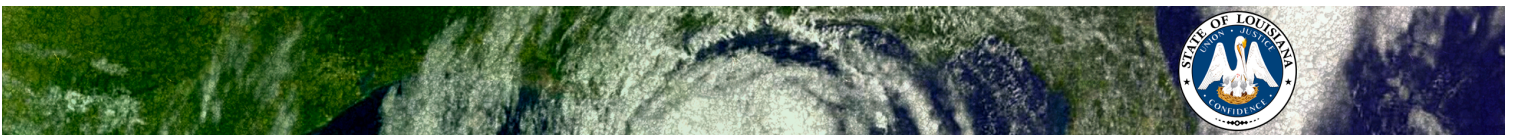
KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- US&R provides **capabilities** needed to support *large-scale* disaster **search** and **rescue** responses.
- There are **three (3) statewide** US&R teams – New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport-Bossier – and **two (2) regional** teams – Pineville and Monroe.
- US&R maintains a **Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) rapid response team**.
 - The CBRNE rapid response team includes **65** members with two (2) CBRNE vehicles.
- **GOHSEP** staff also serves as **emergency management support** to numerous State partners such as the **Governor's Advisory Council on Disability Affairs**, **State 211 Coordinating Council**, the **Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LA BEOC)** and the **State Legislature**.



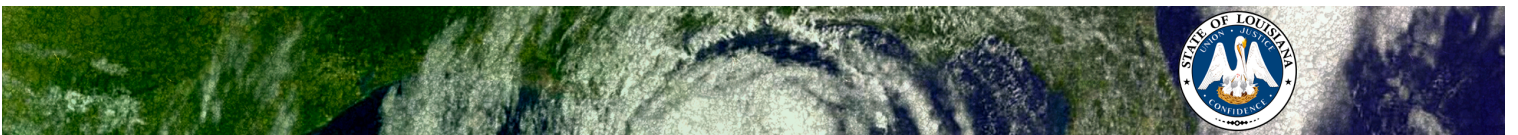
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS

Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.



This Page Is Intentionally Left Blank



KATRINA RITA

10 YEARS



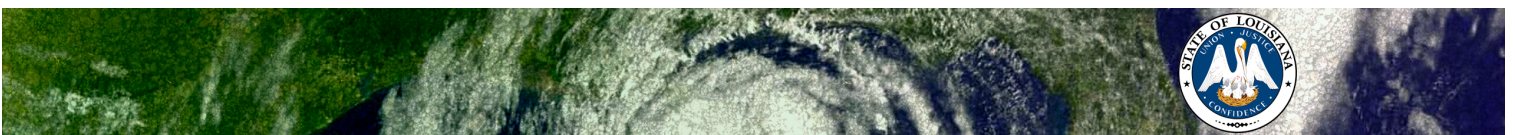
Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

HOW DO WE PAY IT FORWARD?

Louisiana is the Nation's *largest living laboratory* for emergency management.

Our experience and expertise is being **shared** with the rest of the country through the **deployment** of our people, the production and distribution of **job aids** *uniquely* developed in response to Katrina/Rita, and our influence on **policy** and **legislation**.

- When New Jersey and New York were hit by Hurricane Sandy, Louisiana responded with **expertise** that ranged from **emergency personnel** trained in disaster response and recovery to **expert testimony** before Congress as new disaster response legislation was being created.
- Online tools created in Louisiana to deal with **Public Assistance (PA)**, **Hazard Mitigation (HM)** and other governmental disaster management programs have been developed and are in place for our State and serve as **models** for others.
- **Legislation** *originating* from the Louisiana experience with Hurricanes Katrina and Rita include:
 - *Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA)* – reorganizes **FEMA** as a distinct entity under the **U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** and identifies **FEMA's** mission elements of preparation, response, recovery and mitigation based on the initial recovery from Hurricane Katrina.
 - *Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014* – temporarily averts some of the **largest flood insurance premium increases** to homeowners from the *Biggert-Walters Act*.
 - *Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA)* – implements **sweeping changes** designed to *streamline* the recovery process, ease the **administrative burden** and costs for all parties, and *reduce* the cost of future disasters.



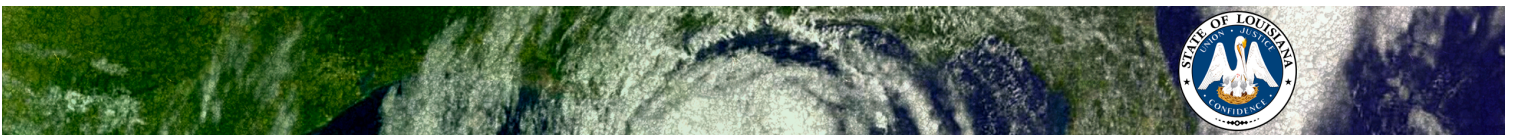
KATRINA RITA

10YEARS



Building a Smarter + Safer + Stronger + More Resilient Louisiana.

- *U.S. Troop Readiness, Veteran's Care, Katrina Recovery and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007* – provides for **eligible costs** to be reimbursed at **100 percent** for Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma, Dennis and Rita for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Texas.
- *Consolidated Appropriations Act (Omnibus Bill) of 2008* stipulates **FEMA cannot reduce** assistance for **alternative/improved (A/I)** projects for primary and secondary educational agencies impacted by Hurricane Katrina or Rita, nor can NFIP reductions be applied to more than **one (1) facility** on a school site.
- *Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act (Omnibus Bill) of 2009* – provides a **single payment** for any **eligible costs** and waives the A/I reduction for Rita.
 - Further, NFIP reductions cannot be applied more **than once** for each type of facility for which a local government is receiving assistance.





2005 KATRINA RITA 10 YEARS 2015

